

The Great Typewriter Consolidation— What It Means to The Typist

The recent consolidation of the sales forces in America of the Remington, Smith Premier and Monarch Typewriters has been described as the greatest event in typewriter history. This one unit under a single executive control is the Remington Typewriter Company—the strongest typewriter organization in the world.

The very greatness of this organization insures to every present owner or future purchaser of Remington, Monarch or Smith Premier Typewriters the best, the most complete, the most far-reaching, the most efficient service ever provided to users of the writing machine.

It, furthermore, provides to every typist and operator of these three machines an employment service which represents a corresponding advance over all the standards of the past.

The Remington operator has always enjoyed superior opportunities by reason of the greater efficiency of the Remington employment service; a service rendered possible by the fact that over three-quarters of a million Remingtons are in use today—a number vastly greater than that of any other make of writing machine.

Under the consolidation, these advantages have become intensified. The former Smith Premier and Monarch Employment Departments, in all of their activities, have joined forces with the Remington Employment Department. The net result is one greater Employment Department which serves the operators of every writing machine marketed by the greater Remington Typewriter Company.

Service to the stenographer through the medium of the Employment Department has always been one of the ideals of the Remington Typewriter Company. The efficiency of such service depends, of course, upon the factor of organization, and organization in turn is dependent upon size and resources.

The size of the Remington organization has always been the reason for the efficiency of its employment service to the stenographer, and the increased efficiency of this service is insured by the fact that this great Remington organization is now greater than ever before.

The typewriter operators of America, in whatever territory they may be located, are invited at any time to make use of this service.

The Typewriter and the Aeroplane

It usually transpires that there is a new and important use for the typewriter in connection with almost every phase of human activity. Probably it has not occurred to many of us, however, that a new use awaits the typewriter in connection with the aeroplane; a use which is not far-fetched or freakish, but for which the writing machine is an absolute necessity.

The following story of the recent alliance of the typewriter and the aeroplane is one of the most interesting that has come to public notice covering special uses of the writing machine.

At a recent dinner of the Aero Club de France, of which Mr. Stanley Stewart Heritage, Manager of the Paris office of the Remington Typewriter Company, is a member, he was talking with Leblanc, who is one of the most famous aviators in France at the present time, on the subject of the use of the aeroplane for scouting purposes in war. It developed, in the course of the conversation, that the chief obstacle to the

present efficiency of the military aeroplane is the seemingly insignificant fact that pen or pencil writing is very difficult in the air.

In all the recent types of French military aeroplanes, the scout sits beside the pilot, and takes observations of the enemy's position, his movements, etc., which are handed over to the commanding officer, when the aeroplane descends.

The swaying of the aeroplane and the rush of cold air, which numbs the hands, combine to make writing difficult, and prevent these scouts from taking more than the shortest and roughest notes. After landing, they are apt to forget one-half of what they have seen, and are usually unable to read more than half of their notes.

This gave Mr. Heritage an idea. He saw M. Blériot, the great French aviator, on the subject. As a result of this interview, an experiment was made the result of which is certain to enhance the value of the aeroplane for all military scouting purposes. M. Blériot consented



M. LEBLANC AND THE SCOUT WITH THE REMINGTON PREPARING FOR THE FLIGHT

Nous soussignés, certifions que les présentes lignes ont été écrites en plein vol sur une machine REMINGTON N° 10 à écriture visible, adaptée spécialement sur l'appareil BLERIOT N° 21 TYPE MILITAIRE, à deux places et piloté par l'Aviateur ALFRED LEBLANC.

WRITTEN IN THE CLOUDS

to place a Model 10 Remington with large Great Primer type on one of his military aeroplanes before it was delivered to the French army, and M. Leblanc, who won the Circuit de l'Est Contest, piloted the machine. A special wind shield was fixed in front of the machine, and the operator was able to write with the utmost ease.

The two pictures that are published herewith show the Blériot Monoplane which was used for this experiment. In

each picture M. Leblanc, the aviator, is shown seated at the wheel, while beside him sits the scout, who takes the military observations and writes them on the typewriter.

Even more interesting, if possible, is the facsimile of the writing done by this scout which we publish herewith. This writing was done while the machine was actually in the air, at a height of 500 metres (1,640 feet). The authenticity of the writing has been attested by the



READY TO SOAR

officials of the Aero Club de France, who twice signed the sheet on which the writing appears; once immediately before the aeroplane arose, and again immediately after the landing. It will be seen from the photographic reproduction that the writing is just as clear as though it had been done on terra firma.

M. Leblanc was deeply impressed with the ease with which the scout made the transcription, its legibility, the facility with which two or three copies were made at the same time, and the fact that the report of the scout is ready for delivery the moment the aeroplane touches the ground. His satisfaction with the results of the experiment is attested by the letter which he wrote on the subject to accompany the certificate, of which the following is the translation:

I certify that I have been able to follow with the greatest ease the writing of the attached certificate, executed, during a flight, on the No. 10 Remington machine, owing to the perfect visibility and the clearness of its letters, made by special type. The writing machine is, I believe, destined to be in future a very precious aid to the observer (aeroplane scout), obliged by the piercing cold to note his observations with numbered fingers and in a very limited way.

Furthermore, on account of the convenience for the operator in the manipulation of the Remington machine, I can say that I was at no time hindered in my movements in the direction of my Bleriot No. 21, Military type.

(Signed) A. LEBLANC.

Pau, Mar. 1, 1912

The business man, the professional man, the man in every one of the ordinary walks of life, long since found out that he could not get along without the typewriter. The fact that the same discovery has now been made in an occupation so unusual as that of the aeroplane scout, is new and impressive evidence of the universal necessity of the writing machine.

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A Recipe For Success

Keep your head cool—your feet warm—your mind busy. Don't worry over trifles. Plan your work ahead and then stick to it—rain or shine. Don't waste sympathy on yourself. If you are a gem, someone will find you.—*Selected.*

"Gray Matter"

By Miss Mamie Wodraska

Head of the Remington Employment Department,
St. Louis

During my experience in charge of the Employment Department of the Remington Typewriter in St. Louis, there have been brought to my attention a great many different qualities that stenographers should possess, but I think that "gray matter" embraces them all. Three great factors of this are "interest, truthfulness and disposition." These go hand in hand, and a stenographer, to make a success, should possess these, whether beginner or experienced.

One man called on me recently, stating that he was having a great deal of trouble in getting a competent typist to fill his position. The requirements that he specified were none that a good stenographer should not possess. But the main requirement was a stenographer who would take an "interest" in her work.

It seems that a great many stenographers do not show a disposition to learn anything new or take an interest in the things they should. I have often wondered how men and women of this type expect to make a success. Business men are always looking for competent help and those who will take an "interest" in their work. There is always promotion for a typist of this kind.

If you don't understand a thing, have it explained. This will be better than to try to do it without knowing what you are doing or why you are doing it. I have found that doing anything and not knowing why never teaches one anything. Master the reason for everything so thoroughly that you will know just what to do the next time the same thing occurs and will not be in doubt.

It is very pleasant to anyone in charge of an Employment Department to note the "interest" some stenographers take in the Company placing them. I have some on my list who will call and keep in touch with me at all times, notifying me of their whereabouts. I have found that these stenographers generally show an "interest" in the positions where they are placed, and meet with success.



MISS WODRASKA

Being truthful with ourselves and with the business man is very essential. Very often stenographers overestimate their qualities and then they lose their positions, having wasted the time of the employer as well as their own.

In registering stenographers it is very interesting to note the different dispositions. A pleasant disposition accomplishes a great deal and is often the means of obtaining a position. How much more pleasant is it to speak to someone and receive a courteous reply than to be snapped off. In speaking with a business man a short while ago he said the reason that he had discharged his last stenographer was because of her disposition. Instead of treating his customers pleasantly she would cut them off very curtly, replying to their questions with: "I don't know anything about it," or "I can't do anything for you." These very same meanings might have been conveyed in another way and would have produced an entirely different impression on the questioner.

Therefore I feel that interest, truthfulness and disposition are essential points in the success of a stenographer.

The Way to Increase Your Salary

By Mrs. Margaret Donley

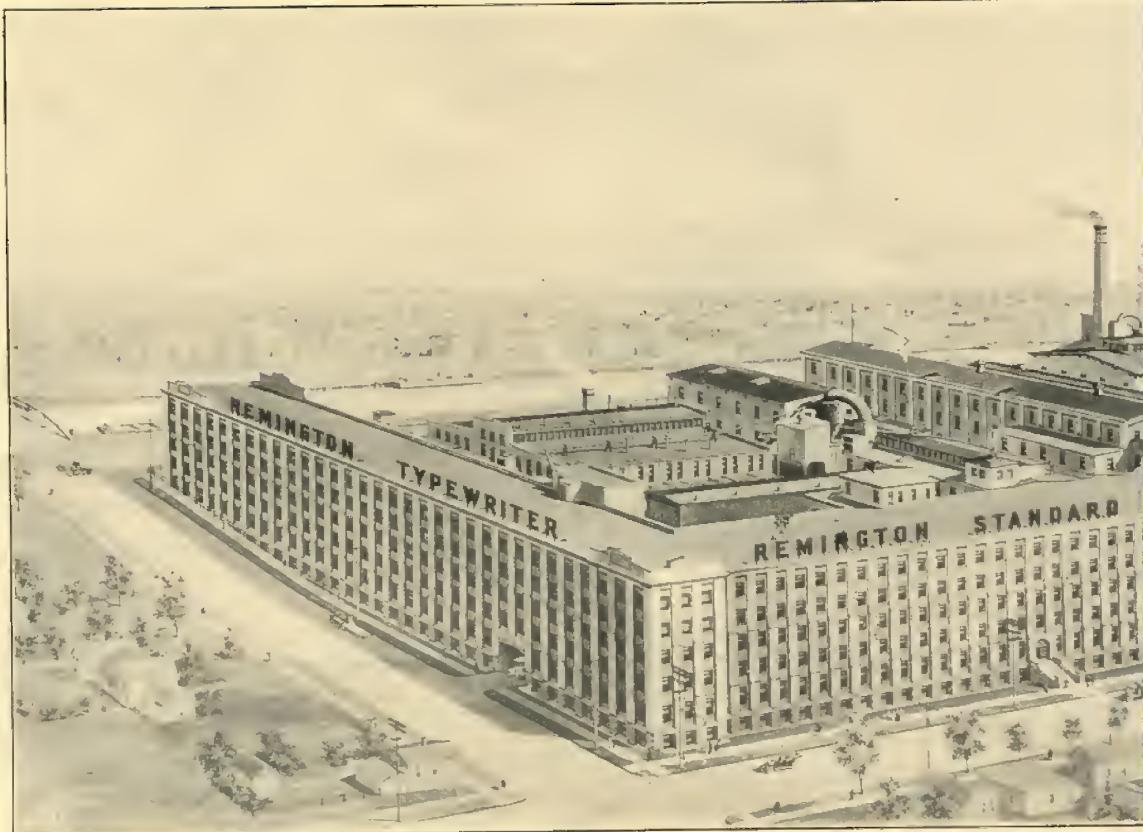
Head of the Remington Employment Department,
Winnipeg

I have many stenographers who want to do outside work Saturday afternoons and evenings with a view to making more money. They tell me that the salary they are getting is not enough and they wish to increase it in this way.

My experience is that a stenographer with from two to three years' experience, who is not drawing a good salary, has only herself to blame. She is not turning out the best work. If she were, her salary would not be insufficient, and she would not be looking for ways and means of making more money by doing evening work.

One excellent way to increase your salary is to pick out what you feel you are weakest in and give half an hour each evening to the study of that particular deficiency. Perhaps it is spelling, perhaps punctuation, or writing poor shorthand notes that you are unable to read when they have become a day old. Poor spelling is the worst fault in a stenographer. Nothing is more provoking to a business man, unless it is a rubbed out and smoky looking letter. You can overcome poor typing by going more slowly and more accurately. Then your speed gradually becomes greater until you find you have not only speed but accuracy as well.

If the stenographers who are complaining about poor salaries would only make themselves more proficient in the work that they are doing they would usually have no reason to desire evening work. A girl cannot work all day and evening as well and do justice to either work she is doing. Make yourselves so proficient that your employer will feel that he can go away for a day and leave you a book of letters to get out for him without his going over them to correct mistakes, and you will find that you will no longer be drawing an inadequate salary.



Remington Typewriter Works, 1912

The Remington Typewriter Works in the present year, 1912, the first reproduction of the new drawing showing the great Remington factory as it is today—this is the exceptional feature which is presented to the readers of REMINGTON NOTES in this issue.

The last picture of the Remington Typewriter Works, the one which now hangs on the walls of Remington offices and business schools the world over, bears the date of 1903. So many and so important have been the additions to the Works since that year, that it will be hard for the average person to realize, when viewing these pictures side by side, that in each case the scene is the same. It is only the creative energy

of man that has made the tremendous difference.

With one exception, all of the buildings shown in this picture of the Remington Typewriter Works of 1912 are now occupied, and devoted to the different operations of Remington Typewriter manufacture. This exception is the new East Wing, shown on the left of the picture. This building has just been completed, and it is expected that it will also be in full operation by the time this issue of REMINGTON NOTES reaches its readers.

And now, just a few thoughts about this great factory, and what it means to typewriter users everywhere.

If the reader will turn over to page 8, he will see another picture of these same Works, but a very different picture, made under very different conditions.



The latter picture is a photograph which was taken at midnight, and shows the scene which has attracted the attention of people traveling on the night trains of the New York Central Railroad passing Ilion for many months.

The story of this photograph is told in a very few words.

The Remington Typewriter Works are operating day and night. They are manufacturing Remington Typewriters on a 24-hour schedule. This unparalleled production has continued for many months. Indeed, since early last Fall, there has never been a time at any hour of the day or night when the doors of the factory have been closed.

An interesting reflection is suggested by a comparison of these two pictures. The theme suggested by the first picture is the magnitude of the Remington

Typewriter Works. The theme suggested by the night picture is the tremendous activity of the Remington Typewriter Works. Both of these themes lead up to the one greater theme, namely, the vast extent and record breaking character of Remington business, when such great manufacturing capacities are taxed to their limit to supply the demand.

One more thought in this connection. This factory, vast as it is, is not the only factory manufacturing the machines and supplies sold by the Remington Typewriter Company. It is only one of several. The aggregate size of all of these plants, and the manufacturing resources represented, are so incomparably greater than those of any other typewriter interest that there is hardly a basis for comparison.



MUTE EVIDENCE OF INDUSTRY—SEE PAGE 6

1776-1876

In 1776, at Philadelphia, occurred the Declaration of Independence of the American Colonies—and its champion was a man named *Washington*.

In 1876, at Philadelphia, occurred the Declaration of Independence of the women of America and of the world—and its champion was a man named *Remington*.

—*Elbert Hubbard*.

The first public appearance of the Remington Typewriter occurred at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition.

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An act to amend the general business law in relation to the profession of shorthand reporters was recently enacted by the State of New York, and is now on the statute books.

According to the provisions of this act, the style and title of Certified Shorthand Reporter receives legal recognition. A certificate of qualification for the profession must be secured from the Regents of the University of the State of New York and the regents are authorized by the law to make rules for the examination of persons applying for certificates under this article.

The law provides for the creation of a board of three examiners, appointed by the regents and acting under their authority, to conduct the examinations. The regents may, in their discretion, waive the examination of any person

who has practiced as a public shorthand reporter for three years before the enactment of the law.

This act is highly important from the standpoint of the shorthand writer, as it is said to be the first law of the kind enacted by any state. This example of the State of New York, which will doubtless soon be followed by other states, gives to the profession of shorthand reporter a recognized legal status.

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The relation of the demand for stenographic help to the supply varies, of course, from time to time according to the activity of business. Moreover, it will frequently, owing to local causes, vary greatly at the same time in different parts of the Continent. In San Francisco, for example, there has been for some time an over-supply of stenographers. A marked example on the other side is the city of Winnipeg, Canada. We are advised by the Remington Employment Department at Winnipeg that there is and has been for some time a serious shortage of competent young men and women willing to work at from \$40 to \$70 per month. The Canadian North-west is probably the most rapidly growing portion of the Continent at the present time, and seems to provide fine opportunities for stenographers. The Remington Typewriter Company, Ltd., 253 Notre Dame Avenue, Winnipeg, will be glad to answer all questions addressed to them by stenographers on this subject.



The Remington New York Office

Further evidence of Remington expansion is found in the greater Remington Home Offices in New York.

These offices have recently been greatly enlarged by the addition of all of the large building at 329-331 Broadway, corner of Worth Street, above the ground floor.

The present size of the New York Offices of the Remington Typewriter Company may be understood when it is stated that they now occupy eighteen floors, including the cellars and sub-cellars of 325 and 327 Broadway, these floors representing a total floor space of 58,000 square feet. The total staff employed in these buildings numbers nearly 500 persons.

Count Tolstoy and the Typewriter

By the Onlooker

The other day I ran across a book of peculiar interest.

To begin with it was published in Russia and printed in Russian. That, however, was not the thing that drew my attention.

I was caught by the pictures.

The book was a beautiful album of photographs intended as a souvenir of Count Tolstoy, and designed to show the most intimate and familiar scenes in his life.

One by one, I turned over the photographs in this beautiful collection. I saw the great Russian philosopher in his home, on his farm, among his friends and among the members of his family. These, indeed, were intimate views; more intimate by far than any printed page.

Among the photographs in this remarkable collection there was one that I specially noticed. It was a picture taken at Yasnaja Poliana in March, 1909, which shows Count Tolstoy dictating to his daughter, Alexandra Lvowna, who is taking the dictation direct on a Model 10 Remington.

This is not the first picture which I have seen of Count Tolstoy engaged in his literary labors. There is another which I have frequently noticed hanging on the walls of Remington Typewriter offices. The general character of these pictures, however, is always the same. They always show the Count dictating and his daughter transcribing on the typewriter. And the machine is always the Remington.



And I began to think,—
Why, here is a contradiction. Tolstoy was the man who dressed as a peasant and worked on his farm as a laborer, resisting all efforts made by civilization to lighten his work with labor saving machinery.

I have one picture of him following an old-fashioned plow behind a single horse.

What was this man doing with a Remington Typewriter? How could he reconcile its use with his ideas of primitive toil and rude, coarse living?

Here is the key to the riddle, as I see it.

Tolstoy was a thinker, and thought is more rapid than the lightning flash.

The man who toiled hard with his hands also thought fast with his brain.

And what was he to do to keep up?

A mere mechanical labor saver would not, as such, make any appeal to this apostle of the primitive life.

But a thought harvester was another matter.

Here, then, was a machine apart—

A machine to help a man think his thoughts.

And thus Count Tolstoy, the man with iron in his blood, distinguished between the Remington Typewriter and all the other mechanical labor savers of modern times.

One more thing about this photograph.

I noticed a legend under it in Russian, and my curiosity induced me to secure a translation. Here is what it says:

In three ways we learn wisdom: by thinking—the noblest way; by imitation—the easiest way; and by experience—the most difficult way.

Think that over, all of you hundreds of thousands of stenographers and typists who earn your living today from the writing machine. Perhaps, when Count Tolstoy dictated those words to his Remington, the association of the machine with its operator made him think of you.

At any rate, from the standpoint of the operator, he could not have said anything more to the purpose.

Thinking, imitation, experience—these are the three sources of the stenographer's training, and, it may be added, the training of everyone who wins success in life.

Substitute Stenographers Wanted During the Vacation Season

Summer is here. So is the vacation season.

The vacation season means a short period of rest and recreation for many thousands of stenographers. It also means the opportunity for many thousands more to add to their earnings by doing substitute work.

The Remington Employment Departments in every city in the country always welcome the stenographers and typists who are looking for substitute work. The demand from employers for substitute stenographers during the summer season is always so heavy that the competent stenographer is certain of profitable employment.

If you are a stenographer and contemplate doing substitute work during the vacation season, now is the time to register at the nearest Remington office and make known your qualifications.



An Accidental Discovery

Blotting paper was discovered purely by accident. Some ordinary paper was being made one day at a mill in Berkshire, England, when a careless workman forgot to put in the sizing material. The whole of the paper made was regarded as being useless. The proprietor of the mill desired to write a note shortly afterward, and he took a piece of the waste paper, thinking it was good enough for the purpose. To his intense annoyance the ink spread all over the paper. Suddenly there flashed over his mind the thought that this paper would do instead of sand for drying ink, and he at once advertised his waste paper as "blotting." There was such a big demand that the mill ceased to make ordinary paper, and was soon occupied in making blotting paper only, the use of which soon spread to all countries.—*Christian Herald*.



Brains are free; money is not; but money is made of brains.

—*The Stenographer.*



We are making and
selling a

MACHINE A MINUTE

Often more
NEVER less

Remington Typewriter Company
(Incorporated)
New York and Everywhere